

EXCELLENT POINTS IN HANDLING OF EWES



A Trio of Dorset Sheep.

(By R. B. RUSHING.)
The feeding of breeding ewes is an operation that I find is not thoroughly understood by many farmers, especially those who have just a few sheep as a side line.
I see flocks too often that are all running together, the ewes that are expected to raise lambs for the market and to supply the future breeding ewes, and the others that are being prepared for the market, all feeding upon the same kind and quantity of food, and running together.
This practice I have found to be a very bad one, as the breeding ewes, if you intend to get the best results, require entirely different feeding.
Ewes that are carrying young lambs should be fed on feed that will tend to develop the young as well as nourish the mother, while those intended for the market should be fed more on fattening foods.
It is a mistake to overfeed ewes with lambs, as it is underfeed.
Also it is not best to allow the breeding ewes to run with the rest of the flock, as they are too often worried with the others.
There is another point in the handling of sheep that is, I think, too often neglected, which may to some who have never tried it seem rather silly, and that is to never allow them to run on the same pasture long at a time.
They do much better when they are changed from one pasture to another very often.
Sheep like a fresh short bite and when they are changed from one pasture to another every little while they have just the kind of grazing they want. This is especially valuable with breeding ewes.
As to water for the sheep. Provide the very best water that is to be had, never allowing them to drink from stagnant pools, which often contain all kinds of disease germs. In fact, when they can possibly do otherwise they will not drink such stuff.
The sheltering of breeding ewes is

sometimes overdone; they do not require much shelter unless the weather gets bad.
I have constructed on my farm several sheds and windbreaks where the ewes can go when cold storms in the fall and early winter come up.
I allow them the freedom of the pasture during the day time and they know when they need to go to shelter as well or better than I do, and I always let them be the judge.
Of course when the time of dropping comes it is best to keep them in small pens for a few days, but unless the weather is very bad it is not best to keep them too closely confined, as it will tend to make them tender and, as the young lambs are rather tender, anyway, everything that will strengthen them should be provided for them.
If you wonder why your yearlings do not fatten readily, an examination of their mouths will doubtless show that they are shedding their first teeth and cannot eat well.
It does not pay to grind feed for sheep. In fact, they do better when they grind their own.
Nothing better than turnips for sheep, and nothing is more easily raised.
More sheep are made sickly and weak by improper ventilation than by exposure.
A sheep does not mind cold weather so long as it is not wet weather.
Force the lambs after they are four months old if you want to get the best market prices.
We have seen some good orchards destroyed by pasturing sheep in them when the trees were very small.
Sheep will injure trees by rubbing against them and eating off the bark, and nothing but a wire netting will prevent them from doing it.
The ewe should be kept in moderately good flesh, and at lambing time should be strong and able to take care of her lamb.
A sickly lamb at weaning time seldom grows into a profitable sheep.

GOOD ROADS

EXPENSE OF GRAVELING ROAD

Problem of Graveling Highways at Moderate Cost Solved by Commissioner Rheinhardt of Idaho.

Evidently Otto Rheinhardt, commissioner of the Nampa highway district, Canyon county, Idaho, has solved the problem of graveling the highways at moderate cost, writes E. F. Stephens in Denver Field and Farm. Three years ago he decided to gravel the district's share of the boulevard between Nampa and Caldwell. A half mile away, Indian creek runs parallel with this boulevard and there an abundant supply of gravel was procured. Fortunately the very heavy traffic incident to hauling rails and ties for the Interurban electric line track cut through the gravel, mixing the underlying soil with the superimposed gravel in suitable proportions for cementing a firm, smooth roadbed. A percentage of clay smooth or volcanic ash soil mixed with gravel makes a hard, smooth roadbed not likely to absorb the rainfall. The result on the boulevard has been to secure a very serviceable roadbed highly commended by local and United States engineers.

Under the inspiration of this successful roadbed a neighborhood lying



Fine Stretch of Road in West.

to the west, called Orchard avenue, decided to gravel on the following plan: The farmers to donate the use of teams and wagons with dump boards. The Nampa highway district to provide gravel, usually donated by those who have it, pay the shovelers and a man to help dump the loads and also spread and smooth the gravel on the roadbed, using for this purpose a King drag. The freshly gravelled roadbed should be smoothed with a King drag or other implement weekly for two months or until settled and cemented with the underlying soil. Four inches of gravel in the middle of the roadbed with two inches on the sides most readily mixes with the underlying soil in such proportions as to shed rain and form a smooth, solid bed. Heavy traffic cuts through the gravel in wet weather until enough underlying soil has been mixed and cemented with the gravel to shed rain and create a solid roadbed.
A moderate percentage of clay soil mixed with the gravel as applied will pack and cement from the beginning. The clay gravel banks along the reclamation ditches piled by the dredges supply ideal material for graveling our roads. This mixture of clay, sand and gravel packs from the very first and does not need underlying soil cut in by heavy traffic. Coarse gravel, free from clay or soil, will need an admixture of soil from below to secure a hard, smooth roadbed. Orchard avenue has now been gravelled two years. Its success from the start has been such as to attract the attention of other neighborhoods.

STATE AID FOR GOOD ROADS

One Reason Why Food Prices Are High Is Because of Cost of Hauling Over Bad Highways.

Nearly every one of the state legislatures is considering demands for more help for road building, says St. Joseph News-Press. Ten years ago all the states together put up but \$2,000,000 for road building, exclusive of local funds. In 1914 they spent \$42,000,000. But as four-fifths of this was done by six eastern states and two Pacific coast states, the problem is far from solved nationally. Many of our big problems always come back to the cost-of-living question.

Plant Nut Trees.

Some nut or fruit-bearing trees set out on country roads 50 feet apart, would add much of beauty and comfort to the highway. It would be necessary, of course, to have well-rounded roadways to drain off the water, for mud holes and poor roadbeds would not dry out quite so fast as where the sun shines on the roadbed all the time. The better roadbeds would be well worth while.—LeRoy Cady.

Personal Benefit and Profit.

Go to road improvement with the same determination you would to dig ditches or build fences—with the full realization that it is for your own personal benefit and profit; and not only merely a "public duty."

Aid for Permanent Roads.

State and national aid for permanent roads is sure to come, but it is not likely to come to any community that has, by their lack of interest in good roads shown that they are unworthy of it.

HOME TOWN HELPS

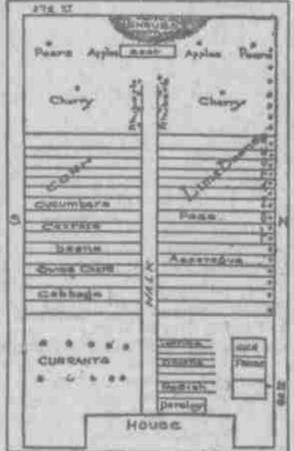
UTILIZING THE BACK YARD

Ingenuity Must Be Displayed in Laying Out the Small Space That Is Available.

The problem of combining some semblance of design with the uses to which the average city back yard is put is a difficult one. Take a trip on the elevated in summer and consider the acres of waste land and the countless wasted opportunities in those sad, hot, dusty back yards. Think of the tons of delicious vegetables they might have raised, the lovely flowers. Gracious! let's not think of it any more—let's get out our seed catalogues and pencil and paper and plan to have our back yard an oasis this summer.

Here are suggestions for the planting of very small yards. The design shows a garden 25x50 feet of lawn, shrubs and flowers, the whole completely hidden from the street by the heavy planting in the northwest corner. The yard is 37 1/2 x 50 feet and has a small cold frame at right. In the cold frame can be raised the twenty-four tomato plants that later go against the north fence, the earliest crops of lettuce, radishes and onions and the first planting of sweet corn and cucumbers. The six dwarf fruit trees, the clump of shrubs at the end of the grass walk and the bench make an attractive outlook from the back porch.

A delightful flower and vegetable garden can be achieved in a planting space 30x50 feet by dividing them with a pergola. Suppose there is a long walk down the middle of the



yard. It will seem less long because of the little rustic pergola dividing flower from vegetable garden.

Grass surrounded by flowers and shrubs would be employed to make the little flower garden in front of the pergola restful and beautiful—an outdoor room of great charm.

The pergola itself should have grape vines trained over it. Behind it would come the biggest outdoor workshop imaginable, the vegetable garden.

At the right an asparagus bed—if the bed is properly cultivated and fertilized. Peppers, eggplant or cauliflower can be grown between the rows of asparagus.

Against the fence would be two rows of tomatoes (even in a small garden one must grow many of them, they are so satisfactory), lettuce, radishes and onions, six hills of rhubarb and the cold frame.

At the left, Swiss chard, beans, three hills of cucumbers, and sweet corn—a quarter of the garden in sweet corn, the most delicious vegetable in the garden.

Protecting Trees on Highways.

A movement for a law prohibiting the nailing of advertising signs on trees on the public roads of Rhode Island, inaugurated by the National Highways Protective society, is deserving of encouragement. Trees are valuable property. Nails and spikes driven into their trunks invite decay, and the signs, besides being offensive to the eye, afford refuge for insect pests. The state law proposed has the merit of protecting the trees from injury and of making the roads more attractive. In five states laws against this kind of outdoor advertising are in force, and it is stated that the restrictions meet with general approval.—Providence Journal.

Plants 56 Miles of Roses.

Fifty-six miles of roses were added to the beauties of Portland, Ore., with the planting recently of 169,000 bushes. They have been purchased as a result of the campaign started by the city-beautiful committee of the Rose Festival association, the purpose being to make the city more than usually attractive in preparation for the coming of visitors on their way to and from the exposition at San Francisco.

Many roses worth one dollar were sold by the committee through the cooperation of Sorlets at 12 1/2 cents each. The bushes sold are large enough to bloom in time for the rose festival next June.

Inspectors of Sales Will Keep Stocks of French Market Coffee Fresh

The building of our special machinery at New Orleans made it possible to deliver the genuine French Market Coffee to every home in perfectly sealed cans. Great quantities of this coffee is now sold throughout the South.

Therefore, we have inspectors of sales who will call at stores where French Market Coffee is sold to see that the stock of French Market Coffee is always kept fresh; so French Market will be fresher as well as superior to any other coffee sold in the South.

French Market Coffee
The Wonderful Old Secret Blend
Think what this means to those who love and appreciate fresh superb coffee. Judge by actual test how much better French Market Coffee is than any other coffee you can buy.
Send 10 cents for 12 cup sample and booklet of the Story of French Market
1 Pound Cans - - \$.25
4 Pound Pails - - 1.00
French Market Mills, New Orleans, La.
New Orleans Coffee Co., Ltd., Props.

A Good Job.
The professional joker entered the office one morning in fine humor. "Say, Bill," he shouted to his friend at the next desk, "I heard of a job that would interest you. It takes only a few hours in the evening and pays good money."
"Fine!" said Bill. "Tell us about it."
"Well, you just go down to the aquarium and see my friend Mr. —. He'll fix it up for you. But be sure to bring a trap along."
"A trap?"
"Sure. You'll have to have a trap. The job's catching mice for the catfish."

Reason of His Faith.
"Brudderen and sistab," began Jim Dinger, the gambling man, during the revival in Ebenezer chapel. "I rises to testify dat I has done been snatched fum the slough o' sin and de sawepful o' 'nickerity whah I has been wallerin' for lo dese many days."
"Halleluoy! Bless de Lawd!" shouted a dozen earnest voices.
"Yas, brudderen and sistab, de Lawd's done made muh eyesight so po' of late dat I kain't see'ly see de spots on a cyahd, and I mought dese as well jine de church as to stay outside. Muh days o' usefulness is ovah, anyhow."—Kansas City Star.

Method in His Madness.
"Do you realize that your long sermons are rather tiresome?" asked the young parson who was new at the game.
"I do," replied the wise parson, who was beginning to carry weight for age. "That is why my congregation gives me such long vacations."

No Uncertainty.
"The Eskimos have a very peaceful life."
"Yes. They know pretty well what kind of weather it is going to be without waiting for any tips from the ground hog."

Their Identity.
Germany—The other powers come to these straits in fowl disguise.
Turkey (mourningfully)—Yes, as Turkey gobblers.

The wise man bottles his wrath and then loses the corkscrew.

THE WAY OUT

Change of Food Brought Success and Happiness.

An ambitious but delicate girl, after failing to go through school on account of nervousness and hysteria, found in Grape-Nuts the only thing that soothed to build her up and furnish her the peace of health.

"From infancy," she says, "I have not been strong. Being ambitious to learn at any cost I finally got to the High School but soon had to abandon my studies on account of nervous prostration and hysteria.

"My food did not agree with me, and I grew thin and despondent. I could not enjoy the simplest social affair for I suffered constantly from nervousness in spite of all sorts of medicines.

"This wretched condition continued until I became interested in the letters of those who had cases like mine and who were being helped by eating Grape-Nuts.

"I had little faith, but procured a pkg. and after the first dish I experienced a peculiar satisfied feeling that I had never gained from any ordinary food. I slept and rested better that night and in a few days began to grow stronger.

"I had a new feeling of peace and restfulness. In a few weeks, to my great joy, the headaches and nervousness left me and life became bright and hopeful. I resumed my studies, and later taught ten months with ease—using Grape-Nuts every day. I am now the mistress of a happy home, and the old weakness has never returned."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkg. "There's a Reason."

Teeth for Special Occasions.
"Those Bullions simply roll in wealth."
"Don't they—and say, did you ever see Mrs. Bullion's set of state teeth?"
"State teeth?"
"Yes—the ones she wears at receptions and dinners. They're made of diamonds, rubies, pearls, sapphires and emeralds in succession. Why, one of her smiles is worth \$85,000."—New York World.

PREMATURE BALDNESS

Due to Dandruff and Irritation, Prevented by Cuticura.

The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal. Daily shampoos with Cuticura Soap and occasional applications of Cuticura Ointment gently rubbed into the scalp skin will do much to promote hair-growing conditions.

Sample each free by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. XZ, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

His First Sweetheart.

Her name is Milly. I haven't said anything about marrying her yet—not to her or anybody—but I've carried her books three or four times and I hit her in the back of the head with a soft snowball, and I guess she likes me, too. She threw a snowball back at me when I hit her and then, when I washed her face for her with soap she just said: "Oh, George, you mean thing!" as if she might be willing to marry me sometime if I got nerve enough to ask her when we've grown up. I wonder how a fellow gets nerve to ask them. I don't think I'll ever have.—Ellis Parker Butler, in the American Magazine.

So Paw Says.

Little Lemuel—Say, pay, what is the difference between an optimist and a pessimist?
Paw—An optimist, son, is a man who is happy when he is miserable, and a pessimist is a man who is miserable when he is happy.

Just That.

"The Germans are going to mobilize the elephants in a menagerie for heavy work. That's a new line. (sn't it)?"
"Quite so; a sort of trunk line."

Contrariwise.

"How did the poker scene in that gaming place come on?"
"Never got a hand."

The War Geography.

Knicker—What is an island?
Becker—A body of land entirely surrounded by a war zone.

Pick out the most critical smoker you know. Ask him to try one of your Fatima Cigarettes.

It would be a strange taste that didn't like the mild, delightful Turkish blend of Fatimas!

3 out of 4 smokers prefer Fatimas to any other 15c cigarette.



SOLID FOUNDATION FOR RAISING HOGS

Lot Should Be Changed Every Two or Three Years to Insure Proper Sanitation.

Cholera, parasites and pneumonia are some of the worst troubles hog breeders have to fight this time of year. The parasites, or worms as they are called, commonly, are always with the hogs, more or less. It will be impossible to eradicate cholera from the swine industry, according to Dr. F. S. Schoenleber, state veterinarian of Kansas, before the breeders will be able to rid their stock of parasites. Pneumonia may be prevented by keeping the hogs from taking cold.

Hogs are kept for years on the same lot—generation after generation—until the soil becomes saturated with the different parasites and their eggs. With such surroundings a hog is certain to be affected. The animals look scrawny and cholera is blamed for their condition.

Sanitation is the foundation of successful hog raising. A hog lot should be plowed frequently, and thoroughly disinfected. Every two or three years the lot should be changed to a new location. A hog isn't dirty in its habits. If given half a chance it will keep clean.

One thing few persons know about a hog: It requires twice the breathing space for its weight as a horse or cow. A hog can stand only half the exposure. Its fat may seem like a blanket, but the blood is the heat of all animals. A hog gets chilled easily because of the poor surface circulation, contracts pneumonia, dies and cholera is credited with another victim.

A simple remedy for worms is a mixture of wood ashes, salt, and straked lime, mixed about equal parts. A hog gets chilled easily because of the poor surface circulation, contracts pneumonia, dies and cholera is credited with another victim.

Best Thermometer.

The thermometer must be made in such a way as to be easily read. The majority of thermometers put out with incubators require the best of eyes and light to find where the mercury stops. Especially is this true when you rise in the night to inspect hatching conditions. A white background does not give enough contrast to the mercury. The background should be of some color that will allow you to read the figures at some distance.

TANKAGE AN IDEAL BROOD SOW RATION

When Mixed With Corn Strong, Healthy Pigs Are Produced at Minimum Cost.

Ten or fifteen years ago there was considerable complaint of tankage causing trouble when fed to brood sows. These complaints seemed to have been due to a low grade of tankage, or feeding it in too large amounts. During recent years there has been very little complaint.

At the Iowa station they have found, after several years of careful experimenting, that a mixture of about fifteen parts of corn to one part of tankage makes an ideal brood sow ration, producing strong, healthy pigs at a minimum of expense, with feed prices as they generally prevail.

LITTLE PIGS NEED PROPER ATTENTION

Youngsters Often Get Tangled Up in Deep Straw and Are Crushed by the Sow.

It is best to have the sows farrow at nearly the same time. And then the owner can watch them day and night during farrowing time. There should be just enough bedding for comfort and dryness, says Swine Breeders' Journal. Cut straw or chaff is best. Little pigs often get tangled in deep straw and are either crushed by the sow or die from exposure.

Give the sow as little attention as possible while she is farrowing unless she must have assistance.

In severe weather place the pigs as fast as they come in a basket in which a blanket is laid over a warm stone. Keep them well covered, and after all are born and have become warm and dry, take them to their mother and place each one at a teat. Then cover the mother and pigs. During the first 48 hours watch carefully, and if a pig strays from its mother, put it back against her where it will be warm.